

SEEDS

for the

NURSERYMAN AND FORESTER

1960 - 1961

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U. S. Department of Agriculture

F. W. SCHUMACHER
HORTICULTURIST
SANDWICH, MASS.

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Telephone SAGAMORE 659
CABLE — Treeseeds Sandwich

TERMS

Deliveries are subject to yield of crops and safe arrival of consignments.

It is not possible to have all items listed available at all times. A number of perishable seeds cannot be stored successfully and must be ordered in season. All seeds are offered subject to crop failures or short supplies.

Seeds are sold without warranty, expressed or implied, as to description and productiveness. Goods should be carefully inspected upon arrival and claims for condition made at once. We cannot consider claims after seeds have been stored or planted.

All shipments travel at buyer's risk and claims for damages in transit must be taken up with carriers.

CAUTION—While it is true that plants grown from seed of horticultural varieties often yield superior plant material in comparison to that grown from nondescript seed, we wish to emphasize that seeds of such varieties or hybrids, with few exceptions, cannot be expected to come true to name. They are offered here for the convenience of competent plantmen, for research and breeding work only.

CUSTOMERS OTHER THAN PROFESSIONALS—please note that their orders for pound lots will be handled in line with all others. Orders for small quantities of assorted items must wait their turn to be filled after arrival of respective items from sources. We suggest that such orders be placed with us prior to March 1st. During the busy spring and fall shipping seasons orders for small amounts of seeds cannot be filled promptly. Please confine correspondence concerning small orders to the most necessary and attach a stamped return envelope if your inquiry does not concern an order. The right is reserved to return orders received in excess of our facilities.

PRICES—subject to change without notice, are f.o.b. Sandwich, Mass.

PAYMENT—for customers of approved credit upon receipt of invoice. A cash discount of 3% is allowed on all orders amounting to \$10.00 or more. For orders or shipments requested for less than \$5.00, please remit 50 cents extra for handling. Please include parcel post charges in your remittance.

ORDERING—We request that written orders be a separate part of any correspondence and clearly show **AMOUNT** and price of each item listed. Quantities smaller than listed cannot be supplied.

ABBREVIATION—N. E. stands for New England seed, a sign of hardiness; d.b. for dried berries; d.h. for dried hips; asterisk (*) denotes new or insufficiently known plants of merit.

ITEMS OMITTED—Some rare items formerly offered from sources abroad as Cupressus, Chamaecyparis and others are dropped from our list because of poor seed quality usually encountered. Because of unpredictable quality of Japanese Flowering Cherry seeds we find it advisable to withhold them from distribution until our Japanese suppliers see fit to guarantee minimum germinative percentages.

All major forestry items are received under certificates of origin held in our files and can be certified on request along these lines. As to seed tests please refer to our treatise on page 28.

WE ARE IN THE MARKET FOR TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS OF ALL KINDS.

	oz.	¼ lb.	lb.
ABIES alba (pectinata)		.80	2.25
amabilis		2.00	5.75
balsamea, Lake States		1.70	4.75
cephalonica		1.75	5.00
cilicica		1.50	4.25
concolor, Colorado		1.40	4.00
concolor lowiana		1.85	5.50
firma		1.40	4.00
fraseri		4.50	12.00
grandis, Interior (hardy) strain, Montana, Idaho ..		1.75	5.00
grandis, Pacific Coast strain, Oregon, Washington		1.65	4.50
homolepis		1.50	4.25
lasiocarpa		2.20	6.00
lasiocarpa arizonica	1.75	4.50	
magnifica		2.00	5.75
magnifica shastensis		2.35	6.50
nordmanniana		1.25	3.50
pinsapo		1.10	3.00
pinsapo glauca		1.25	3.50
procera (nobilis)		2.20	6.00
veitchi		1.40	4.00
ACACIA armata	2.50		
baileyana	.70	1.80	5.25
cultriformis	1.25	3.35	9.00
cyanophylla	.50	.90	2.50
cyclops	.60	1.65	4.50
decurrens	.50	1.35	3.75
decurrens dealbata	.50	1.25	3.50
decurrens dealbata, fast growing cultural selection	.65	1.75	5.00
decurrens mollis (mollissima)	.50	1.20	3.25
farnesiana	.50	1.10	3.00
horrida	.50	1.25	3.50
longifolia	.50	1.40	4.00
melanoxydon	.50	1.20	3.25
podalyriaefolia	1.75	4.50	12.00
pycnantha	.50	1.30	3.75
retinodes floribunda	.75	2.20	6.00
saligna	.45	.70	2.00
ACER campestre		.45	1.00
ginnala		1.10	3.00
negundo		.50	1.00
nigrum		.90	2.50
palmatum, small seeded		1.65	4.50
palmatum atropurpureum	1.00	2.75	7.50
palmatum atropurpureum dissectum	1.75	4.50	12.00
pennsylvanicum		1.25	3.50
platanoides		.50	1.25
pseudoplatanus		.45	1.00
pseudoplatanus purpurascens		.45	1.25
rubrum, northern		2.00	
saccharum		.60	2.25
tataricum	.85		
AILANTHUS altissima (glandulosa)			1.00

	oz.	¼ lb.	lb.
ALBIZZIA julibrissin		.55	1.20
julibrissin rosea	.70	2.00	
lophanta		1.00	2.75
odoratissima	.85	2.50	
ALNUS glutinosa		.70	2.00
incana		.80	2.25
AMELANCHIER alnifolia , clean	1.25	3.50	10.00
AMORPHA canescens		1.25	3.50
fruticosa		.50	1.25
AMPELOPSIS (see also Parthenocissus) aconitifolia , N. E., d.b.	1.00		
ANDROMEDA glaucophylla	1.00 pkt.		
ARALIA spinosa , d.b.		1.10	3.00
ARCTOSTAPHYLOS bicolor , d.b.		2.20	6.00
drupacea, d.b.		1.85	5.50
glauca, clean	.75	2.20	6.00
glandulosa, d.b.		2.75	7.50
manzanita, d.b.		1.00	3.00
pungens, d.b.		1.85	5.50
tomentosa, d.b.		1.75	5.00
uva ursi, clean	.75	2.20	6.00
ARECASTRUM romanzoffianum (Cocus plumosa) 250 seeds 1.50 — 1,000 seeds 5.00			
ARISTOLOCHIA tomentosa		1.40	4.00
ARONIA arbutifolia , d.b.		.90	2.50
arbutifolia brilliantissima, d.b.		1.10	3.00
melanocarpa, d.b.		.65	1.75
ASIMINA triloba		.90	2.50
AZALEA albrechti	1.00 1/32 oz.		
arborescens, N. E.	1.00 1/16 oz., 3.00 ¼ oz.		
atlantica	1.00 1/32 oz.		
calendulacea	1.00 1/16 oz., 1.75 ¼ oz.		
indica (macrantha)	1.00 1/16 oz.		
japonica (hardy mollis) from specialist's collection	1.25 1/16 oz., 3.00 ¼ oz.		
kaempferi (see under obtusa)			
maxwelli, N. E.	1.00 pkt.		
mollis (true mollis)	1.25 1/16 oz., 3.00 ¼ oz.		
mucronata (ledifolia alba) white, N. E. ..	1.00 pkt.		
mucronata amethystina	1.00 pkt.		
mucronulata, N. E.	1.00 pkt., 1.75 1/16 oz., 5.00 ¼ oz.		
nudiflora	.75 1/16 oz., 1.50 ¼ oz.		
obtusa kaempferi, home grown, N. E.	.75 pkt., 1.35 1/16 oz., 3.75 ¼ oz.		
obtusa kaempferi, tall red flowered selections	1.00 pkt., 1.50 1/32 oz.		
obtusa kaempferi, low spreading type, red flowers	1.00 pkt., 1.50 1/32 oz.		
pennsylvanica	1.50 pkt.		
pontica	1.00 1/16 oz., 1.75 ¼ oz.		
*poukhanensis, N. E.	1.25 1/32 oz., 3.00 ½ oz.		

	oz.	¼ lb.	lb.
AZALEA (continued)			
procumbens, see Loiseleuria			
rosea	1.00 pkt., 1.50 1/32 oz.		
schlippenbachi, Korean strain, N. E.	1.00 1/16 oz., 2.00 ¼ oz.		
vaseyi	1.00 1/16 oz., 2.75 ¼ oz.		
viscosa	1.00 1/16 oz., 2.25 ¼ oz.		
(See listing of Hybrid varieties on pages 20-22)			
BAUHINIA purpurea		1.75	5.00
purpurea alba		2.20	6.00
BERBERIS juliana nana, d.b.	1.00 ¼ oz.	3.50	
thunbergi clean		1.75	4.75
thunbergi atropurpurea, clean	1.85	5.35	14.50
BETULA albo-sinensis	.75 ¼ oz.	2.25	
lenta, clean	.85	2.35	6.50
lutea, clean	1.25	3.50	10.00
mandshurica japonica		1.40	4.00
papyrifera, clean	1.25	3.75	9.00
papyrifera kenaica, clean	1.25	3.50	10.00
pendula (alba)		.50	1.25
pendula (alba), clean		.90	2.50
pendula (alba), seed from northern limit, clean		1.10	3.00
populifolia, clean	.70	1.85	5.50
BROUSSONETIA papyrifera	1.00	2.75	7.50
BUTIA capitata (Cocos australis)		.90	2.50
BUXUS microphylla koreana	1.00 ¼ oz.	3.00	
sempervirens		1.10	3.00
CALLICARPA dichotoma (purpurea)		3.50	10.00
japonica		3.35	9.00
CALLISTEMON viminalis	1.50 ¼ oz.	5.00	
CALLUNA vulgaris, clean	1.00 ¼ oz.	2.00	
CALYCANTHUS floridus		1.00	2.75
CAMELLIA japonica, from garden specimens,			
Japanese collection		.90	2.50
japonica, from garden specimens, European			
collection		.90	2.50
sasanqua		1.00	2.75
CAMPISIS (Bignonia) grandiflora		1.35	3.75
radicans		1.10	3.00
CARAGANA arborescens		.70	2.00
CARPINUS betulus, clean		.55	1.45
caroliniana, clean	.50	1.70	4.75
CARYA illinoensis (Pecan)			.90
laciniosa, large nuts per bushel (50 lbs.)	21.00		.65
ovata per bushel (50 lbs.)	20.00		.60
CARYOPTERIS clandonensis, clean	1.00 ⅛ oz.		
CASSIA alata		3.00	
artemisioides		2.50	
bicapsularis		3.00	
floribunda		2.75	
tomentosa		1.75	

	oz.	1/4 lb.	lb.
CASUARINA cunninghamiana		1.35	3.75
equisetifolia	1.30	3.75	10.50
CATALPA bignonioides		.50	1.20
ovata		.75	2.00
CEANOTHUS americanus	1.50		
integerrimus	.75 1/4 oz.		
leucodermis (divaricatus) var.			
eglandulosus	.75 1/4 oz.		
megacarpus	.75 1/4 oz.		
palmeri	.75 1/4 oz.		
purpureus	.75 1/4 oz.		
thyrsiflorus	.75 1/4 oz.		
tomentosus olivaceus	.75 1/4 oz.		
velutinus	.75 1/4 oz.		
verrucosus	.75 1/4 oz.		
CEDRUS atlantica		1.40	4.00
atlantica argentea		1.65	4.50
atlantica glauca		1.70	4.75
deodara		1.40	4.00
libani		1.70	4.75
CELASTRUS orbiculatus, clean		1.20	3.25
scandens, clean		2.20	6.00
CELTIS mississippiensis (laevigata), d.b.		.90	2.50
occidentalis, clean		1.10	3.00
occidentalis, d.b.		.60	1.65
CEPHALANTHUS occidentalis, clean		.75	2.10
CEPHALOTAXUS drupacea		.65	1.75
fortuni		.65	1.85
CERATONIA siliqua		.45	1.25
CERCIDIPHYLLUM japonicum	1.50	2.80	8.00
CERCIS canadensis, Northern seed		1.10	3.00
canadensis, Southern seed		1.00	2.75
chinensis		1.40	4.00
occidentalis		1.75	5.00
siliquastrum		.50	1.20
siliquastrum alba		.90	2.50
CHAENOMELES japonica (maulei), dwarf type		1.50	4.25
lagenaria (Cydonia jap.) bush type, domestic			
seed, largely from red plants, N. E.		1.70	4.75
CHAMAECYPARIS lawsoniana		.90	2.50
lawsoniana allumi, blue, columnar shaped form ...		1.40	4.00
lawsoniana argentea		1.30	3.75
lawsoniana aurea		1.30	3.75
lawsoniana pendula glauca		1.30	3.75
lawsoniana pyramidalis		1.25	3.45
lawsoniana Triumph de Boskoop,			
choice blue form		1.50	4.25
nootkatensis	1.00 pkt.		
obtusa		1.20	3.25
pisifera		1.40	4.00
pisifera filifera		1.65	4.50
thyoides glauca	1.00 1/4 oz.	2.50	

	oz.	¼ lb.	lb.
CHAMAEROPS humilis, clean		.70	2.00
CHIMONANTHUS (Meratia) praecox		1.20	3.25
CHIONANTHUS virginicus, clean		1.65	4.50
CINNAMOMUM camphora		.65	1.80
glanduliferum, clean		1.20	3.25
CLADRASTIS lutea		1.75	5.00
platycarpa		1.50	4.25
CLEMATIS paniculata, imported		2.20	6.00
patens, N. E.	2.00		
viticella		.90	2.50
CLERODENDRON trichotomum		1.30	3.75
CLETHRA alnifolia, N. E. clean	1.50 ¼ oz.	4.00	
fargesii, clean	1.00 pkt.		
COCCULUS carolinus		.90	2.50
COLUTEA arborescens		.65	1.75
CORDYLINE (Dracaena) indivisa		1.40	4.00
CORNUS alba, clean		1.20	3.25
amomum, clean		1.25	3.50
capitata, clean		.80	2.25
florida, climatic Zone 6, clean		1.20	3.25
florida, from Redflowering Dogwood, d.b.		1.40	
kousa, clean		1.40	4.00
kousa chinensis, N. E., clean	1.25	3.75	
mas, clean		.70	1.85
nuttalli, d.b.		1.30	3.75
officinalis, clean		1.30	3.75
racemosa (paniculata), clean		1.10	3.00
racemosa (paniculata) d.b.		.60	1.50
sanguinea, clean		.50	1.25
stolonifera, d.b.		.70	2.00
CORONILLA emerus	.60	1.50	
CORYLOPSIS sinensis, N. E.	1.00 ¼ oz.	2.50	
CORYLUS americana		.90	2.50
avellana		.50	1.25
COTINUS coggygria (Rhus cotinus)		1.00	2.75
COTONEASTER acutifolia, clean	1.25	3.50	10.00
apiculata, d.b.	1.50	4.50	
*dielsiana, clean		1.75	5.00
divaricata, clean		2.75	5.75
foveolata, clean, N. E. better habit and foliage, more disease resistant than either Cot. acutifolia or lucida		2.20	6.00
francheti, clean		2.25	6.25
horizontalis, clean		1.50	4.25
horizontalis perpusilla, d.b.	1.25		
horizontalis prostrata, choice subspecies of pro- cumbent habit, good for rock gardens, d.b.	1.50	4.50	
microphylla thymifolia	1.50		
*multiflora, clean	1.00	2.70	7.50
*multiflora calocarpa, clean	1.25	3.50	10.00

	oz.	¼ lb.	lb.
COTONEASTER (continued)			
<i>pannosa</i> , clean		2.70	7.50
<i>racemiflora</i> <i>desfontaini</i> , d.b.	1.25	3.75	
<i>racemiflora</i> <i>nummularia</i> (Meyeri), d.b.	1.25	3.75	
<i>racemiflora</i> <i>soongorica</i> , d.b.	1.00	2.50	
<i>racemiflora</i> <i>veitchi</i> , clean		2.20	6.00
<i>salicifolia</i> , clean		2.20	6.00
<i>zabeli</i> , d.b.		2.00	
CRATAEGUS <i>crus-galli</i> , clean			
<i>intricata</i> (<i>coccinea</i>)		.90	2.50
<i>mollis</i> , clean		1.20	3.25
<i>monogyna</i> (<i>oxyacantha</i> <i>mon.</i>)		1.10	3.00
<i>oxyacantha</i>		.50	1.25
<i>punctata</i> , clean		.60	1.50
<i>succulenta</i>		1.40	4.00
<i>succulenta</i>		1.50	4.25
CRYPTOMERIA <i>japonica</i> , European seed			
<i>japonica</i> , Oriental seed		1.25	3.50
<i>japonica</i> <i>elegans</i>	1.00	1.40	2.75
<i>japonica</i> <i>lobbi</i>		2.80	
<i>japonica</i> <i>lobbi</i>		1.40	4.00
CUNNINGHAMIA <i>lanceolata</i>			
<i>lanceolata</i>		1.50	4.25
CUPRESSUS <i>arizonica</i> (<i>glabra</i> or <i>bonita</i>) domestic			
seed from pyramid specimens		1.75	4.75
<i>forbesi</i>	2.75		
<i>macrocarpa</i>		1.65	4.50
<i>sempervirens</i>		.60	1.50
<i>sempervirens</i> <i>horizontalis</i>		.60	1.40
<i>sempervirens</i> <i>stricta</i>		.50	1.25
<i>stephensoni</i> (Cuyamaca Cypress), choice new			
California mountain Cypress from high			
elevation	1.25 ¼ oz.	3.50	
CYCAS <i>revoluta</i>	100 seeds	4.00	
CYDONIA (see also <i>Chaenomeles</i>) <i>oblonga</i> (<i>vulgaris</i>)			
<i>oblonga</i>		1.85	5.50
CYTISUS <i>multiflorus</i>			
<i>multiflorus</i> , White Gem	1.00	2.50	
<i>nigricans</i>	1.50		
<i>nigricans</i>	.85	2.35	6.50
<i>purpureus</i>	1.00	2.50	
<i>scoparius</i>		.60	1.50
<i>scoparius</i> <i>andreaus</i> , yellow with crimson wing	1.50	4.25	
<i>scoparius</i> <i>andreaus</i> <i>hybrids</i> (<i>dallimorei</i>), vari-			
colored flowers in pastel shades of yellow,			
rose and white	1.00 ¼ oz.	2.85	
<i>sessilifolius</i>		2.35	6.50
DAPHNE <i>mezereum</i>			
<i>mezereum</i>		1.25	3.50
DAVIDIA <i>involucrata</i> , domestic seed			
<i>involucrata</i> , domestic seed		4.00	11.00
DIOSPYROS <i>kaki</i>			
<i>kaki</i>		.65	1.75
<i>lotus</i>		.60	1.50
<i>virginiana</i>		.50	1.25
<i>virginiana</i> , northern		.60	1.50
<i>virginiana</i> , from trees in cultivation		.70	2.00
ELEAGNUS <i>angustifolia</i> , clean			
<i>angustifolia</i> , clean		.50	1.25
<i>commutata</i> (<i>argentea</i>), clean		.80	2.25
<i>umbellata</i> , clean		1.40	4.00

	oz.	1/4 lb.	lb.
ELSHOLTZIA stauntoni	1.00 1/8 oz.		
ENKIANTHUS campanulatus, N. E.	1.25 1/4 oz.	3.75	
cernuus rubens, N. E.	1.00 1/32 oz.		
ENTEROLOBIUM cyclocarpum	1,000 seeds	5.00	
ERICA carnea, clean	1.00 1/4 oz.	2.50	
ERYTHRINA corallodendrum			
250 seeds	2.50—1,000 seeds	6.50	
crista-galli	250 seeds	2.25—1,000 seeds	6.00
EUCALYPTUS botryoides		2.50	7.00
camaldulensis (rostrata)		1.30	3.75
globulus, clean		2.35	6.50
EUONYMUS alatus, clean		1.25	3.50
atropurpureus, d.b.		1.10	3.00
europaeus, clean		.70	2.00
fortunei (radicans) clean		1.30	3.75
japonicus, clean		1.10	3.00
*sachalinensis (planipes), N. E. clean	1.00	2.50	
yedoensis, d.b. N. E.		2.00	
EXOCHORDA racemosa (grandiflora)		1.40	4.00
FAGUS sylvatica			1.20
sylvatica purpurea			2.00
FATSIA japonica	1,000 seeds	2.50	
FIRMIANA simplex		.80	2.25
FRANKLINIA alataamaha			
100 seeds	1.50, 1,000 seeds	9.00	
FRAXINUS americana, true type			1.50
excelsior			1.00
mandshurica		1.25	3.50
ornus			1.00
pennsylvanica lanceolata			1.00
FREMONTIA californica	1.25 1/4 oz.	3.50	
mexicana	1.25 1/4 oz.	3.00	
GARDENIA jasminoides (florida)	.85	2.20	6.00
GENISTA aethnensis	.50	1.25	
germanica	1.00		
monosperma		.90	2.50
tinctoria		1.65	4.50
GINKGO biloba		.60	1.50
GLEDITSIA japonica		1.25	3.50
sinensis		1.00	2.75
triacanthos		.50	1.10
triacanthos inermis		.60	1.50
GREVILLEA robusta	2.00	6.00	20.00
GYMNOCLADUS dioicus			1.00
HALESIA carolina (tetraptera)		.90	2.50
monticola		.90	2.50

	oz.	¼ lb.	lb.
HAMAMELIS japonica		1.65	4.50
<i>mollis</i> , N. E.	2.00		
<i>vernalis</i>	1.50	4.25	
<i>vernalis tomentella</i>	2.00	5.75	
<i>virginiana</i>	.70	1.85	5.50
HIBISCUS syriacus		.60	1.50
<i>syriacus</i> , white flowered		.65	1.75
HIPPOPHAE rhamnoides		.80	2.25
HOVENIA dulcis		.80	2.25
HYPERICUM frondosum (aureum)	1.00 ⅛ oz.		
<i>kalmianum</i>	1.00 ¼ oz.	3.00	
ILEX aquifolium , European forms, clean		.80	2.25
<i>aquifolium</i> , from garden varieties		1.30	3.75
<i>aquifolium</i> , from domestic orchards, clean		1.40	4.00
* <i>cornuta</i> , domestic cleaned and floated		2.20	6.00
<i>crenata convexa (bullata)</i> N. E., d.b.	1.00		
<i>glabra</i> , d.b.		.70	2.00
<i>latifolia</i>	.70	1.80	5.25
<i>opaca</i> , clean		1.70	4.75
<i>opaca</i> , clean, northern sources, Zone 6	.70	1.80	5.25
<i>pedunculosa</i> , clean		1.80	5.25
<i>serrata (sieboldi)</i> , clean		1.85	5.50
<i>verticillata</i> , clean, N. E.	1.00	3.20	8.50
INDIGOFERA dosua	1.25		
JUBAEA spectabilis	250 seeds 2.50		
	1,000 seeds 7.00		
JUGLANS cinerea , N. E. per bushel (28 lbs.) 7.50			.40
<i>nigra</i>			.50
<i>sieboldiana</i>		.50	1.25
<i>sieboldiana cordiformis</i>		.50	1.25
JUNIPERUS californica , clean		3.50	10.00
<i>chinensis</i> , clean		1.40	4.00
<i>communis</i> , upright columnar type, clean		.90	2.50
<i>procumbens</i> , clean		2.35	6.50
<i>scopulorum</i> , clean, northern plains		1.65	4.00
<i>scopulorum</i> , Colorado Rockies		1.70	4.75
<i>virginiana</i> , from plants in cultivation		1.50	4.25
<i>virginiana</i> , Platte River type, clean		1.70	4.75
<i>virginiana glauca</i> , clean		1.75	5.00
KALMIA latifolia , New England, from garden			
specimens	1.00 ¼ oz.	3.00	
<i>latifolia</i> , from wild plants,			
northern hill sources	.80 ¼ oz.	2.25	
<i>latifolia</i> , from Red flowered selections			
.....	1.25 pkt., 2.00 1/32 oz.		
<i>latifolia fuscata</i> , brown-eyed Mountain Laurel, a			
form distinguished by its flower variation and			
compact habit	1.25 pkt., 2.00 1/32 oz.		
KERRIA japonica		1.50	4.25
KOELREUTERIA paniculata		.65	1.75
KOLKWITZIA amabilis , clean, viable seed by cross			
pollination in group plantings, N. E.	2.00	5.50	15.00

	oz.	¼ lb.	lb.
LABURNUM alpinum		1.00	2.85
anagyroides (vulgare)		1.10	3.00
watereri (vossi), alpinum x vulgare	.50 ¼ oz.		
LAGERSTROEMIA indica , clean		1.65	4.50
LARIX decidua (europaea) Eastern Alps, elev. 3,000 . 4,200 ft.		2.50	7.00
decidua, sudetica type, foothills of Eastern Alps, 1,200 - 2,100 ft.	2.00	5.60	16.00
decidua, large seeded franco-swiss strain from Western High Alps, 6,000 ft., of late starting and early terminating growth, cold and wind resistant, straight, tall, rapid grower, a good timber tree, a fine ornamental.		2.50	7.00
leptolepis		1.85	5.50
LAURUS nobilis , d.b.			1.00
LESPEDEZA bicolor , clean, domestic seed		.90	2.50
thunbergi (formosa)		1.20	3.25
LEUCOTHOE catesbaei	1.25 ¼ oz.	3.00	
LIBOCEDRUS decurrens		.90	2.50
LIGUSTRUM japonicum , d.b.		.65	1.75
lucidum, d.b.		1.00	2.75
obtusifolium (ibota of trade), d.b.		.90	2.50
sinense ("South" Privet), d.b.		.50	1.10
LIQUIDAMBAR styraciflua	1.00	2.25	6.50
LIRIODENDRON tulipifera		.60	1.50
tulipifera, Northern sources		.65	1.75
LOISELEURIA procumbens	1.00 pkt., 1.50 1/32 oz.		
LONICERA japonica , clean		2.20	6.00
maacki podocarpa, d.b. N. E.	1.00	3.00	
morrowi d.b. N. E.		2.20	
ruprechtiana, d.b. N. E.		2.00	
tatarica, clean		1.35	3.75
tatarica wheeleri (red), d.b., N. E.		2.00	6.00
MAACKIA amurensis		1.65	4.50
MACLURA pomifera		.65	1.75
MAGNOLIA denudata (conspicua), d.b.		1.40	4.00
grandiflora, clean		1.00	2.75
kobus, domestic seed		2.20	6.00
liliflora, d.b.		1.35	3.75
soulangeana, d.b.		1.40	4.00
MAHONIA aquifolium , clean		2.70	7.50
MALUS baccata , clean	2.00	5.60	16.00
baccata, dried pomes		1.00	2.75
baccata mandshurica, dried pomes		1.10	3.00
ioensis, clean	2.00	5.50	
sargentii, clean	2.25	6.50	
sargentii, dried pomes, N. E. Freeblooming, dwarf ornamental Crab, true from seed		1.75	5.00
sieboldi, clean	1.25	3.10	8.50
sikkimensis, dried pomes		1.65	4.50

MALUS (continued)	oz.	¼ lb.	lb.
theifera (hupehensis), handsome small tree, very free blooming, true from seed, clean	2.25	6.45	18.00
theifera, dried pomes		1.20	3.25
toringoides, dried pomes		2.00	
zumi, clean	1.25	3.10	8.50
MELALEUCA leucadendron	1.50	4.00	
MELIA azedarach		.70	2.00
MESPILUS germanica, clean		1.00	2.75
MORUS alba, clean		1.00	2.75
alba tatarica, clean		2.00	5.75
nigra, clean		1.10	3.00
MYRICA pennsylvanica (caroliniensis) N. E.		.90	2.50
MYRTUS communis, clean		2.20	6.00
NANDINA domestica, clean		1.40	4.00
NYSSA aquatica		1.65	4.50
sylvatica, clean		1.40	4.00
OLEA europaea, seed from Orchard varieties		.60	1.50
OSMANTHUS ilicifolius (aquifolium), domestic seed		2.20	6.00
OSTRYA carpinifolia, clean		1.35	3.75
virginiana, clean		2.20	6.00
OXYDENDRUM arboreum, clean75 ¼ oz.	1.25		
PAEONIA suffruticosa (arborea or moutan), from choice domestic collection	1.40	4.00	11.00
PARKINSONIA aculeata		1.25	3.25
PARTHENOCISSUS (Ampelopsis) quinquefolia, clean		.65	1.75
tricuspidata (veitchi), clean		.80	2.25
PASSIFLORA coerulea	1.30	3.50	10.00
incarnata	1.75	4.50	12.00
PAULOWNIA tomentosa		.65	1.75
PHELLODENDRON amurense, clean		1.40	4.00
sachalinense		1.70	4.75
PHILADELPHUS coronarius, clean		1.35	3.75
PHOENIX canariensis		.50	1.20
dactylifera		.90	2.50
PHOTINIA villosa, clean		1.65	4.50
PHYSOCARPUS opulifolius (Spiraea opul.), Ninebark		2.20	6.00
PICEA abies, Boehmerwald, fast growing hill type, 1,600 - 2,400 ft., the best Norway Spruce timber stands, the tallest and largest trees are found in Boehmerwald region of Central Europe.		1.70	4.75
abies, Southeastern foothills of Alps Mts. Central Europe, a rain shadow area with dry, warm summers 1,500 - 2,400 ft.	.60	1.65	4.50
abies, seed from Central Mountains of Germany, Harz and adjacent mts., 1,200-1,800 ft. strain preferred by growers of stock for landscaping.	1.50	4.25	

PICEA (Continued)		oz.	¼ lb.	lb.
abies, from alpine origins, Central Alps Mt., Europe, 3,000-4,500 ft., slow growing, recommended for high elevations and container grown stock.			1.40	4.00
abies, Northwestern Europe, Mts. of France, fast growing strain, recommended for seedling growers.			1.75	4.50
abies, Northwestern Europe, Ardennes Forest, Belgium, elev. 1,200-1,500 ft., excellent strain for many purposes.			1.25	3.50
abies, Lowland strain, Denmark and South Sweden, near sea-level, the hardiest and most wind-burn resistant strain of the Central European race of Norway Spruce (not the slow growing arctic type), the best strain for the Northern states and Canada.			1.85	5.50
abies, subarctic type, from Central Sweden or Finland. Well suited, because of its moderate rate of growth, for landscaping and container grown Christmas trees, also for planting under adverse northern conditions.			1.40	4.00
abies, domestic Lake States			2.80	8.00
abies, seed from elite stands recognized by respective governments, can be secured from various European sources on request.				
breweriana	5.50			
engelmanni	1.40	4.00	11.00	
glauca (canadensis) Lake States	1.50	4.60	12.50	
glauca (canadensis) from planted stands near sea-level. Northern Europe.		1.10	3.00	
glehni	2.00	5.20		
jezoensis	2.00	5.20		
jezoensis hondoensis	2.00	5.20		
mariana	3.50	9.00	24.00	
omorika	6.00	18.00		
orientalis	2.00	5.00		
polita	1.25	3.35		
pungens glauca	1.85	5.25	14.50	
rubens	1.50	4.50	12.00	
sitchensis, Oregon, Washington	1.50	4.75	12.75	
PIERIS floribunda, N. E.	1.25 ¼ oz.	3.75		
japonica	1.00 ¼ oz.	2.50		
PINUS aristata	1.75	4.50	12.00	
banksiana	1.00	2.70	7.50	
canariensis		1.75	5.00	
caribaea		2.20	6.00	
cembra		.65	1.75	
cembroides edulis		.90	2.50	
contorta, true Shore Pine	1.75	4.50	12.25	
contorta latifolia (murrayana)	1.40	4.00	11.00	
densiflora		1.00	2.85	
echinata	1.25	3.50	10.00	
flexilis		1.85	5.50	

PINUS (continued)	oz.	¼ lb.	lb.
griffithi (excelsa)		1.25	3.50
halepensis		.65	1.85
jeffreyi		2.20	6.00
koraiensis		1.20	3.25
lambertiana		2.20	6.00
monticola	.85	2.20	6.00
mugo mughus, Tyrolean Alps, dwarf type	.70	2.75	5.75
mugo pumilio, dwarfest of mugo group from Eastern Alps (limestone)	1.00	2.80	8.00
nigra, Hill strain, elev. 900-1,500 ft. from the heart of Austrian Pine country in Austria.		.90	2.50
Same, elevation 1,500-2,400 ft.		1.10	3.00
nigra, Northern Europe, from stands near sea level, short-needed type		1.30	3.75
nigra poiretiana, from Corsican forests		3.40	9.25
nigra poiretiana, from planted stands in Northern Europe	1.35	3.25	8.50
parviflora (pentaphylla)		1.40	4.00
patula	.80	2.35	6.50
peuce		1.80	5.25
pinaster (maritima)		.60	1.25
pinex		.60	1.50
ponderosa, British Columbia		1.75	5.00
ponderosa, Colorado		1.25	3.50
ponderosa, Idaho		1.75	5.00
ponderosa scopulorum		1.65	4.50
pumila		2.20	6.00
radiata (insignis)		1.20	3.25
resinosa, Lake States	.90	2.40	6.75
sabiniana		1.10	3.00
strobis, Lake States		1.75	5.00
sylvestris, Scotch Pine, for diversity of require- ments a choice of strains is offered. See Page 25. Pine Lore.			
A. Strains from the plains of Northern Europe.			
Seed from Belgium, Campine Strain		1.45	5.00
Seed from North German Low Plain	1.60	4.50	12.00
B. Mountain Strains.			
Seed from Highland forests in France		1.75	5.00
Seed from Lower Austria, hill strain		1.80	5.35
Seed from Burgenland, Austria		1.85	5.50
Seed from Spain:			
Burgos Province, North Spain, elevation 3,000-4,800 ft.	1.00	2.60	7.25
Guadalajara, Central Spain, elevation 4,200-5,100 ft.	1.00	2.80	8.00
Guadarrama Mts. North Central Spain, elevation 3,500-4,000 ft.	1.25	3.35	9.00
Domestic seed, Northern New York State, elevation 1,200 ft.	1.85	5.00	14.00

PINUS (continued)	oz.	¼ lb.	lb.
C. Insular isolation has set apart as distinctive for practical purposes the Scotch Pine races indigenous to England. Favorable reports regard them as suitable both for timber and Christmas tree production.			
Seed of the true Scots Pine of Scotland, elevation 100-650 ft.	1.60	4.50	12.00
taeda		2.20	6.00
thunbergi, domestic, from shore plantings, N. E. ..	1.00	2.75	
thunbergi, Japan		1.25	3.50
torreyana	1.30	3.60	9.00
PITTOSPORUM tobira, clean		1.10	3.00
PLATANUS occidentalis		.50	1.25
orientalis, clean		.50	1.25
PLUMBAGO capensis 1,000 seeds	3.45		
POINCIANA gilliesi		1.40	4.00
(Delonix) regia		.90	2.50
PONCIRUS (Citrus) trifoliata			1.50
PRUNUS—See also under Fruit Seeds, Page 18.			
amygdalo-persica, Hardy Almond	.70	2.00	
besseyi		1.20	3.25
caroliniana		.60	1.50
davidiana, N. E.	1.00		
japonica		1.25	3.50
laurocerasus (officinalis), clean		.70	2.00
mume, clean		.50	1.25
serotina, clean		.60	1.50
tomentosa, domestic, clean	.70	2.00	5.75
tomentosa, imported		.90	2.50
virginiana melanocarpa		.90	2.50
PSEUDOLARIX amabilis (kaempferi)		1.65	4.50
PSEUDOTSUGA taxifolia caesia, Interior strain, Colville National Forest, Eastern Washington	1.75	4.60	12.50
taxifolia caesia, Shuswap Lake, British Columbia	1.75	4.75	12.75
taxifolia caesia, Williams Lake, British Columbia northern-most source available	1.85	4.85	13.25
taxifolia glauca, Colorado strain	2.00	5.60	16.00
taxifolia viridis, Washington, Oregon	1.85	5.00	14.00
taxifolia viridis, Snoqualmie watershed, west slope of Cascade Mts. OR.	2.25	6.40	17.00
PTELEA trifoliata		.70	2.00
PUERARIA thunbergiana		.90	2.50
PYRACANTHA coccinea, clean		.90	2.50
coccinea lalandi, clean		1.20	3.25
coccinea lalandi, d.b. N. E. hardy strain, plants wintering at Boston		1.75	5.00
PYRUS—See Fruit Seeds, Page 19			
QUERCUS palustris — not less than 5 lbs. sold			.70

oz. ¼ lb. lb.

QUERCUS, import items, orders for not less than 10 lbs. accepted prior to December 1st.

ilex	.95
robur	.90
suber	1.25

RHAMNUS cathartica , clean	.90	2.50
frangula, clean	1.35	3.75
purshiana, clean	1.40	4.00

RHODODENDRON—Packets as offered contain several hundred seeds.

arboreum	.75 ¼ oz.
augustini	1.00 pkt.
auriculatum	1.00 pkt.
barbatum	1.00 pkt.
brachycarpum	1.00 pkt.
calophytum	1.00 pkt.
caloxanthum	1.00 pkt.
canadense (Rhodora), N. E., 1.00 1/16 oz.,	.75 pkt.
cantabile	1.00 pkt.
carolinianum, N. E.	.75 pkt., 2.00 ⅓ oz.
carolinianum, blush	.75 pkt.
carolinianum, white	.75 pkt.
catawbiense	1.00 1/16 oz., 3.00 ¼ oz.
catawbiense compactum, N. E.,	.75 pkt., 1.00 1/16 oz.

caucasicum	.75 pkt.
chartophyllum	1.00 pkt.
cinnabarinum	1.00 pkt.
croceum	1.00 pkt.
dauricum sempervirens, N. E. the evergreen or partly evergreen form of dauricum, hardy, earliest blooming species	1.00 pkt.
decorum	1.00 pkt.
diaprepes	1.00 pkt.
discolor	1.00 pkt., 1.50 1/32 oz.
falconeri	1.00 pkt.
fargesii	1.00 pkt.
ferrugineum	.50 pkt., 1.00 ⅓ oz.
fictolacteam	1.00 pkt.
fortunei Lu Shan, a hardy strain F 1 generation from China seed, hand-pollinated, N. E. Plants of this form start to bloom within a few years from seed. Conspicuous foliage and heavy textured, long lasting, scented flowers of blush color are the prominent features of this species.	1.25 1/32 oz., 3.00 ⅓ oz.

fortunei, N. E., from trade specimens
1.25 1/32 oz., 3.00 ⅓ oz.

griersonianum	1.00 pkt.
griffithianum	.85 pkt., 2.00 ⅓ oz.
haematodes	1.00 pkt.
hippophaeoides	1.00 pkt.
hirsutum	.50 pkt., 1.00 ⅓ oz.
hodgsoni	1.00 pkt.

RHODODENDRON (continued)

oz. ¼ lb. lb.

<i>insigne</i>	1.00	pkt.	
<i>intricatum</i>	1.00	pkt.	
<i>keysii</i>	1.00	pkt.	
<i>litiense</i>	1.00	pkt.	
<i>macabeanum</i>	1.00	pkt.	
<i>maximum</i> , N. E.	1.00	¼ oz.	3.50
<i>metternichii</i>	1.00	pkt.	
<i>neriiflorum</i> , from choice English selection	2.00	1/32 oz.,	1.00 pkt.
<i>orbiculare</i>	1.00	pkt.	
<i>ponticum</i> , Northern Europe	1.25	¼ oz.	
<i>ponticum</i> , seed from hardy selections, N. E., with their airy grace and daintiness of bloom, true <i>ponticum</i> plants have a charm all their own.	1.00	1/32 oz.	
<i>praevernium</i> , hand pollinated, N. E.	1.25	pkt.	
<i>puralbum</i>	1.00	pkt.	
<i>racemosum</i>	1.00	pkt.	
<i>rex</i>	2.00	1/16 oz.,	1.00 pkt.
<i>smirnowi</i>	1.00	pkt.	
<i>souliei</i>	1.00	pkt.	
<i>sutchuenense</i>	1.00	pkt.	
<i>thomsoni</i>	1.00	pkt.	
<i>vernicosum</i>	1.00	pkt.	
<i>wardi</i>	1.00	pkt.	
<i>williamsianum</i>	1.00	pkt.	
<i>yunnanense</i>	1.00	pkt.	

RHODODENDRON HYBRIDS: See listing on pages 22-24

RHODOTYPOS <i>scandens</i> (<i>kerrioides</i>)	1.40	4.00
RHUS <i>aromatica</i> (<i>canadensis</i>), clean	1.25	3.50
<i>coppalina</i> , clean	1.10	3.00
<i>cotinus</i> , see <i>Cotinus coggygria</i>		
<i>glabra</i> , clean	1.00	2.75
<i>trilobata</i> , clean	1.20	3.25
ROBINIA <i>hispida fertilis</i>	1.30	3.60 10.00
<i>pseudoacacia</i> , imported seed (the Eastern U. S. strain)	.50	1.25
<i>pseudoacacia</i> , domestic seed, Idaho strain	.70	2.00
ROSA <i>blanda</i> , clean	1.10	3.00
<i>canina</i> , clean	.50	1.10
<i>carolina</i> (<i>humilis</i>) d.b.	1.25	3.50
<i>eglanteria</i> (<i>rubiginosa</i>), clean	1.10	3.00
<i>multiflora</i> , thornless, clean	.90	2.50
<i>multiflora</i> , thorny, clean	.70	2.00
<i>primula</i> , d.h.	1.00	2.75
<i>rubrifolia</i> , clean	1.40	4.00
<i>rugosa</i> , domestic seed, clean	1.40	4.00
<i>rugosa</i> , imported	1.05	2.85
<i>rugosa</i> , deep red selection, N. E., clean	2.00	6.00
<i>rugosa</i> , white, clean	1.50	4.25
<i>setigera</i> , clean	2.20	6.00
<i>spinosissima</i> , clean	1.35	3.75

ROSA (continued)	oz.	¼ lb.	lb.
virginiana (lucida), clean		2.20	6.00
wichuraiana, clean		1.00	2.75
xanthina spontanea, d.h.	1.00		
SAPINDUS drummondi		.90	2.50
SASSAFRAS albidum (varifolium)		1.10	2.75
SCHINUS molle		.70	2.00
terebinthifolius		.90	2.50
SCHIZOLOBIUM parahybum (exelsum), tall (to 100 ft.), fast growing, tropical timber and ornamental tree, large fernlike foliage, masses of flowers in large golden sprays	1.75	4.50	12.00
SCIADOPITYS verticillata		2.40	6.75
SEQUOIA gigantea, from high elevations, 5,500-7,000 ft.	2.00	5.50	15.00
sempervirens, California seed only	1.75	4.50	12.00
SHEPHERDIA argentea, clean		2.70	7.50
argentea, d.b.		1.40	4.00
SOPHORA japonica		.60	1.40
japonica, seed from pendula form		.65	1.75
secundiflora		1.85	5.50
SORBUS americana, d.b.		1.20	3.25
aria, clean		2.20	6.00
aucuparia, imported, clean	.75	2.00	5.75
aucuparia, domestic, d.b., N. E.		1.10	2.75
decora, d.b.		1.25	3.50
domestica, clean	1.25	3.50	10.00
intermedia (scandica)	.90	2.50	
torminalis, clean	.85	2.35	6.50
SPARTIUM junceum		.60	1.50
STEWARTIA monadelphæ, N. E.	1.20 ¼ oz.	3.00	
koreana, N. E.	1.20 ¼ oz.	3.00	
pseudocamellia, Japan	2.00		
STYRAX japonica		1.10	3.00
obassia		1.40	4.00
SYMPHORICARPUS albus (racemosus), clean	1.00	2.75	7.50
orbiculatus (vulgaris), d.b.		1.10	3.00
SYMPLOCOS paniculata, conspicuous in flower (white) and fruit (bright blue)		1.35	3.75
SYRINGA amurensis japonica, domestic seed, N. E.	1.70		
amurensis japonica, imported		2.75	7.75
henryi (villosa x josikaea)	1.50	4.50	
josikaea		5.50	15.00
pekinensis, N. E.	2.25	6.00	
prestonae (reflexa x josikaea)	1.50		
villosa	1.50	4.50	12.00
vulgaris		1.25	3.50
TAMARINDUS indica		1.85	5.50
TAMARIX gallica		.80	2.25

	oz.	1/4 lb.	lb.
TAXODIUM distichum		.60	1.50
distichum, clean		.90	2.50
TAXUS baccata		.90	2.50
baccata erecta, N. E.	1.20	3.25	
baccata stricta (fastigiata)		1.50	4.25
cuspidata, seed from spreading forms, N. E.	1.00	2.80	8.00
cuspidata, seed from Japan (the so-called capitata form)		.90	2.50
media hicksi, N. E.	1.00	2.70	7.50
THEA (Camellia) sinensis		.60	1.50
THUJA occidentalis	.75	2.20	6.00
occidentalis, Lake States	.95	2.50	7.00
occidentalis pyramidalis, from own specimens, no crop			
orientalis		.65	1.75
orientalis, New England seed		1.25	3.50
orientalis, from select pyramids, N. E.		1.85	5.50
orientalis aurea		1.00	3.00
orientalis aurea nana N. E.	1.50		
orientalis compacta (nana)		1.00	2.75
orientalis globosa, N. E.	1.25	2.75	
orientalis pyramidalis		.80	2.25
plicata, Washington	1.25	3.50	10.00
TILIA americana ,		.60	1.50
cordata		.65	1.65
platyphyllos		.50	1.25
tomentosa		.50	1.25
TRACHYCARPUS excelsus (fortunei)		.60	1.50
TSUGA canadensis , Northern crop.	1.85	5.00	14.00
caroliniana, N. E.			17.50
diversifolia	1.25	3.75	10.50
heterophylla	2.50	8.25	23.00
mertensiana	2.50	8.75	24.50
sieboldi	1.25	3.50	10.00
ULEX europaeus		.90	2.50
europaeus nanus		1.10	3.00
ULMUS americana			1.50
glabra (montana), Scotch Elm		.90	2.50
procera (campestris), English Elm		.90	2.50
pumila		.90	2.50
pumila, wings removed		1.50	4.25
UMBELLULARIA californica		1.10	3.00
VACCINIUM corymbosum , d.b.	1.10	3.00	
corymbosum, d.b. from large fruited cultivated varieties	1.00	2.50	
VIBURNUM acerifolium , clean		1.40	4.00
burkwoodi, clean	2.80	8.00	22.00
carlesi, clean, N. E.	2.35	6.70	18.00
carlesi forms, intermediate between carlesi and bitchiuensis, d.b.	2.00	5.75	
dentatum, clean		1.75	5.00
dilatatum, clean, N. E.		1.35	3.75
lantana, clean		.80	2.25

VIBURNUM (continued)	oz.	¼ lb.	lb.
lentago, clean		1.35	3.75
opulus, clean		1.00	2.75
prunifolium, clean		1.50	4.25
pubescens canbyi, superior native species, later blooming than V. dentatum with larger flower heads and attractive large foliage, clean	.75	2.20	6.00
rhytidophyllum, d.b.		1.50	4.25
sargentii, clean		1.25	3.50
setigerum (theiferum) aurantiacum, d.b., N. E. with conspicuous orange-red fruit	1.25	3.50	
sieboldi, domestic, d.b.		1.10	3.00
tinus,		.70	2.00
trilobum (americanum)		1.85	5.50
wrightii, clean imported		1.65	4.50
wrightii, from grafted specimens, N. E., clean	1.00	2.70	7.50
VITEX agnus-castus		.70	2.00
VITIS coignetiae		1.65	4.50
riparia (odorata) the true, hardy Riverbank Grape, with fragrant flowers and sweet, very early ripening fruit, clean		2.00	6.00
WASHINGTONIA filifera		.90	2.50
robusta		1.10	3.00
WEIGELA, garden varieties	1.00		
WISTERIA floribunda (multijuga) blue		1.10	3.00
frutescens		1.25	3.50
sinensis, blue		.80	2.25
sinensis, white		1.20	3.25
YUCCA baccata	1.75	4.00	
brevifolia	1.50	3.75	
glauca	1.75	4.50	12.00
schidigera (mohavensis)	1.35	3.50	
whipplei (Hesperoyucca wh.)	1.35	3.50	
ZELKOVA serrata		1.35	3.50

FRUIT STOCKS

APPLE, Common for stock			
Domestic seed from orchard varieties	.80	2.25	
French Seed, Cidar Crab, a hybrid race between the common Apple, M. pumila, and the wild Apple, M. sylvestris, from a climate with cool, rainy summers and mild winters	.90	2.50	
Seed from East Central Europe, from a climate with dry, warm summers and cold winters	1.00	2.75	
APRICOT, Common Prunus armeniaca		.90	
Ansu variety	.50	1.25	
CHERRY, Mahaleb, Prunus mahaleb, Eastern Europe	.75	2.10	
Western Europe	.60	1.50	
MAZZARD, Prunus avium	.65	1.75	
Wild Mazzard, Prunus avium sylvestris, gum flux resistant silver bark strain from wild trees	.70	2.00	

	oz.	¼ lb.	lb.
PEAR, Austrian Wild Pear			
Common, domestic (Bartlett)	1.40	4.00	
French seed	1.50	4.25	
Sand, <i>Pyrus pyrifolia</i> (<i>serotina</i>)	2.35	6.50	
PLUM, American, <i>Prunus americana</i>	2.60	7.25	
Beach, <i>Prunus maritima</i> , N. E.	.50	1.25	
Myrobalan, <i>Prunus cerasifera</i>	1.65	4.50	
Myrobalan, seed from Bulgaria, a northern strain ..	.50	1.25	
QUINCE, Common, <i>Cydonia oblonga</i> (<i>vulgaris</i>)	.60	1.50	
	1.85	5.50	

SEED SPECIALTIES

ACANTHUS mollis	.65	1.30	3.75
ASPARAGUS plumosus nanus	.80	2.80	8.00
plumosus robustus	1.10	3.45	9.50
sprengeri	1.00	2.70	7.50
CHRYSANTHEMUM, true fall flowering Chrys.			
Early flowering, double, mixed	1.40	¼ oz.	4.00
Korean Hybrids	.50	pkt., 1.25	⅛ oz.
CONVALLARIA majalis, Lily-of-the-Valley ..	.50	¼ oz.	1.25
DELPHINIUM Gold Medal High Quality Improved			
Strain. American grown from Pacific Giant			
seed primarily	.50	1/16 oz., 1.25	¼ oz.
DICENTRA eximia	1.00	¼ oz.	2.50
HELIANTHEMUM appeninum (polifolium), low rock			
garden and ground cover plant for dry spots,			
persistant and hardy with us, profuse white			
bloom in May	1.00	⅛ oz.	
HELLEBORUS niger	1.25	3.50	10.00
LAVANDULA vera (true Lavender)	.55	¼ oz.	1.50
LILIUM Juno strain, stately (5 ft.), June flowering			
bulbils producing Lilies, the result of davidi,			
dauricum and tigrinum interbreeding, spotted			
orange-red flowers	.50	pkt., 1.00	⅛ oz.
LUPINUS Russell Hybrids, from self sown, naturalized			
N. E. plants	1.00	3.00	
MIMOSA pudica	1.00	3.00	
PAEONIA officinalis	.55	1.50	
peregrina	.55	1.50	
PRIMULA auricula	.65	⅛ oz.	
clatior, Key-to-Heaven, the choice, yellow Europ-			
ean Woodland Primrose	.50	⅛ oz.	
japonica	.60	1/16 oz.	
veris, Blue Shades	.85	⅛ oz.	
Giant Munstead, light shades	.65	⅛ oz.	
Large flowered, Border Mixture	.65	⅛ oz.	
Gold Laced	.50	⅛ oz.	

	oz.	1/4 lb.	lb.
Golden Yellow	.50	1/8	oz.
Lutea, bright Yellow	.50	1/8	oz.
Ruby Red	.50	1/8	oz.
White	.50	1/8	oz.
Teicher's Colossal strain, giant flowered, wide range of colors	.75	1/8	oz.
THERMOPSIS caroliniana	.60	1/4	oz. 1.35
TROLLIUS europaeus	.50	1/8	oz.
THYMUS serpyllum , the low prostrate "Mother-of- Thyme", in our trials has proved itself a valuable ground cover plant for dry or sandy spots. It is in bloom constantly and a great attraction to bees and butterflies.	.50	1/8	oz., 1.25 1/4 oz.
GARDEN ASPARAGUS —Waltham, Washington, 20 years of breeding and selection by Mass., Waltham Field Station produced a strain of superior stooling capacity and short top growth, resulting in 25% increased production over old strains			1.75 5.00

AZALEA VARIETIES of HYBRID ORIGIN

If exclusively taken from this section please have your order amount to at least \$3.00. Packets as offered contain several hundred seeds.

AZALEA—Deciduous:

- ***Altaclarensis** (mollis x viscosa) orange yellow,
blotched75 pkt., 2.00 1/16 oz.
- ***Embley Strain**, a parallel development of the Ex-
bury strain — all colors, shades of yellow,
pink, red 1.50 pkt., 2.50 1/32 oz.
- ***Embley Apricot**, apricot pink
1.50 pkt., 2.50 1/32 oz.
- Ghent Hybrids**, from progeny of Bijou des
Amateurs, red and yellow shades
1.00 pkt., 1.25 1/32 oz.
- Ghent Hybrids**, all colors 1.25 1/16 oz., 3.75 1/4 oz.
- ***Exbury Strain**, choice race, a separate development
of Knaphill strain, hand pollinated, all colors
1.50 pkt., 2.50 1/32 oz.
- Seed from large flowered, orange red speci-
mens, hand pollinated (small supply) 1.50 pkt.
- ***Knaphill strain**, result of prolonged breeding inter-
crossing mollis, pontica (ghent), calendulacea
and occidentalis strains
1.50 pkt., 2.50 1/32 oz., 7.50 1/8 oz.

Mollis varieties (mollis x japonica), from choice collection 1.25 1/16 oz., 3.00 1/4 oz.

Named varieties—All—

1.00 pkt., 1.25 1/32 oz., 3.50 1/8 oz.

*Koster's Brilliant Red, glossy orange red

*Lemonora, apricot, center rose

Louisa Hunnewell, seed from seedlings

Louisa Hunnewell x japonica aurea, large flowered yellow

*Mrs. Oliver Slocock, rich orange-yellow suffused terra-cotta

*Robespierre, orange-red

Rosea x calendulacea 1.00 pkt., 1.50 1/16 oz.

Rosea x Louisa Hunnewell 1.00 pkt.

Viscosepala (viscosa x mollis) 1.00 pkt.

Items marked * usually not available before February-March.

AZALEA—Evergreen (New England grown):

Glenn Dale varieties 1.00 pkt., 2.00 1/32 oz.

Hinodegiri 1.00 1/32 oz.

Hinodegiri x mucronata (ledifolia), vigorous free blooming Hybrids75 pkt., 1.50 1/32 oz.

Indica (macrantha), late flowering new hybrid varieties of great beauty, pink and rose shades 1.00 pkt., 2.00 1/32 oz.

Maxwelli x scabra, large flowered bright vermillion, from selfed specimen plant 2.00 pkt.

Mucronata (ledifolia), large flowered varieties 1.00 pkt.

Obtusa arnoldiana (obt. amoena x obt. kaempferi)

Cardinalis, deep red .. 1.00 pkt., 2.00 1/32 oz.

Pink and Rose shades .. .75 pkt., 1.50 1/32 oz.

Obtusa, early Hybrids, blooming with Azalea Flame, two shades of red 1.00 pkt.

Obtusa kaempferi Hybrids, of kaempferi x malvatica and kaempferi x hinodegiri parentage, hardy and free blooming race in shades of pink and rose, light purple, red and mixed each 1.00 pkt., 1.25 1/32 oz., 3.50 1/8 oz.

Also available from named varieties:

Annamarie, white, will vary from seed.

Atalanta, light purple

Carmen, rose

Cleopatra, light pink

Fedora, salmon rose

Othello, brilliant red

All \$1.00 per pkt., 1.50 1/32 oz.

Obtusa kaempferi x indica crispiflora, blooming between Kaempferi and Indica varieties, of moderate habit, clear colors in pink or rose.
1.25 pkt.

Obtusa kurume, from named varieties 1.00 pkt.

Sanderi, strain offered is of apparent obtusa kaempferi x indica (macrantha) parentage, very free blooming, resembling and succeeding the "Malvatica" strain.

Rose and Salmon shades

1.00 pkt., 1.50 1/32 oz.

Scarlet 1.25 pkt.

RHODODENDRON VARIETIES of HYBRID ORIGIN

All packet lots offered contain several hundred seeds.

A. AMERICAN (NEW ENGLAND) GROWN:

Atrosanguineum selection x Mars 1.50 pkt.

Boule De Neige, white 1.00 pkt., 1.50 1/32 oz.

Britannia x Fortunei, from a group of selected plants, habit medium, fairly compact, colors, pink and rose shades 1.00 pkt., 2.75 1/8 oz.

Catawbiense Hybrids

Seed from album elegans selections, tall and fast growing, quite true from seeds in shades of white and blush .. 1.00 1/32 oz., 3.00 1/8 oz.

Seed from 'America' red flowered clonal form 1.00 pkt., 1.50 1/32 oz.

'America' hand pollinated with fortunei
1.00 pkt., 2.50 1/32 oz.

Pink and rose shades 1.00 1/16 oz., 3.00 1/4 oz.

Roseum varieties 1.00 1/32 oz., 3.00 1/8 oz.

Seed from red flowered plants

1.25 1/16 oz., 3.75 1/4 oz.

Mixed seeds 1.00 1/16 oz., 2.75 1/4 oz.

Catawbiense x Maximum (Wellesleyanum)

1.25 1/16 oz.

Decorum x Atrosanguineum 1.00 pkt.

Degronianum x Praevernum, hand pollinated

2.00 pkt.

Discolor Hybrids 1.00 pkt.

Discolor x Griersonianum 1.00 pkt.

Farquhar's pink and red hybrids, an old Cape Cod strain which has proved itself hardy as far North as Vermont, these are presumably hybrids of fortunei, clear pink colors and red, no white. 1.50 pkt., 2.50 1/32 oz.

Fortunei x Haematodes, F 1 generation from
Dexter plants **1.50 pkt.**

Fortunei x Hardy varieties, free blooming selec-
tions, low compact habit **1.00 pkt.**

Fortunei x Hardy varieties, tall rose flowered selec-
tion of extreme hardiness, hand pollinated
with 'America' **1.00 pkt., 2.00 1/32 oz.**

Fortunei x Hardy varieties, all types
..... **1.00 pkt., 2.00 1/32 oz.**

New Fortunei Variants—This strain culminates
many years of effort by a Cape Cod Breeder
towards creation of Red Flowered Hybrids.
Many crosses with hardy red Hybrids, haema-
todes and griersonianum as species and in
hybrid combinations are involved.

..... **2.00 pkt., 3.00 1/32 oz.**

Fortunei x Wardi **1.50 pkt.**

Haematodes x Pygmalion **1.50 pkt.**

Loderi (griff. x fortunei) .. **1.00 pkt., 1.50 1/32 oz.**

Maximum x Arboreum, from choice free bloom-
ing selection **1.00 pkt., 2.00 1/32 oz.**

Smirnowi x Hardy varieties **1.00 pkt.**

Virgin (farg. hyb. x cataw. album)
..... **1.00 pkt., 1.25 1/32 oz., 3.75 1/8 oz.**

Blend of domestic varieties
..... **2.00 1/16 oz., 6.00 1/4 oz.**

B. Selection of Popular Varieties as grown by English nurserymen. All
are time tested and valued for their hardiness, good foliage, full flower
trusses, ability to stand exposure:

Varieties each **1.00 pkt., 1.25 1/32 oz., 3.75 1/8 oz.**

Alice, rose pink

Ascot Brilliant, deep crimson

Bagshot Ruby, blood-crimson

BettyWormald, rose-pink, purple blotch

Britannia, bright crimson red

Corona, coral pink

Doncaster, scarlet crimson

Earl of Athlone, bright blood-red

Goldsworth Pink, pink

Iveryanum, scarlet

Jersey Cream, creamy yellow

J. J. DeVink, glowing crimson

Lady Clementine Mitford, peach pink, deeper margin

Lady Primrose, lemon yellow, red spots

Loder's White, pale mauve passing to pure white, large trusses

Madame De Bruin, cerise red

Meg Merillies, creamy white, shaded yellow and apricot

Mother of Pearl, blush turning snow-white

Mrs. A. R. Bide, deep pink, with brown-crimson ray

Pink Pearl, rose-pink

Queen Wilhelmina, large luminous cerise red

Rose Perfection, deep rose shaded glowing crimson

White Queen, pure white

Williamsianum Hybrids

Yellow Loderi, yellow

Blend of all varieties 2.00 1/16 oz., 6.00 1/4 oz.

C. RHODODENDRON VARIETIES as listed in Rhododendron Stud Book of the Royal Horticultural Society. Most all of recent origin, some classical hybrids of long standing. Seedling material of outstanding vigor and brightness may be expected from all of these.

Unless priced otherwise—Packets 1.00 each, 1.50 1/32 oz.

Albatross (Loderi x discolor), tall growing, large leaved,
large trusses, white to shell pink.

Aurora (Kewense x thomsoni)

Azor (gries. x discolor), soft salmon pink trumpet

Bowbells (Corona x williamsonianum)

Cornish Cross (thoms. x griff.), superb foliage, large crimson trusses

Cupid (griff. x Luscombei)

Fireball (barbatum x Ascot Brilliant), bright red

Firegloss (fort. hybr. x griers.), scarlet

Firetail (Britan. x eriog.), fine red shade

Goldsworth Yellow (caucas. x campyl.), apricot changing to yellow

Inamorata (wardi x discolor)

Kewense (griffithianum x fortunei)

Lady Bessborough (disc. x campyl. elatum), vigorous shrub, creamy
yellow-orange, pink-maroon blotch

Lodaure (Loderi x auricul.), large grower, huge trumpets, white,
fragrant, late.

Loderi (griff. x fort.)

Variant King George, pink buds opening white

Variant Venus, white, flushed pink

Luscombei (fort. x thoms.), large pink, excellent foliage

Mrs. Kingsmill (Penjerrik, A. M. var.) (campyl. el. x griff.) yellow

Pink Shell (griff. x H. M. Ardene), rose-pink

Polar Bear, (diaprepes x auric.) magnificent late flowering giant,
large white trusses

Queen o' the May (Pink Bell x grier), excellent white

Rosabel (Pink Shell x grier.), large pale pink, darker veins

Shilsoni (thoms. x barb.), deep crimson red

Snow Queen (griff. x maximum x Loderi), pure white

Souldis, (souliei x disc.), large trusses, white bell-shaped flowers

Susan (campanul. x fortunei), white, creamy yellow or pink

Tally Ho (griers. x eriogynum), bright vermilion

Temple Belle (orbic. x william.)

Blend of Stud Book varieties 2.50 1/16 oz., 7.50 1/4 oz.

Seeds of B & C items usually not available before
February - March.

SEEDLING GROWERS' REFERENCE

	Ounces			Thousands
Austrian Pine	6.4	see	Pinus nigra	26
Red Pine	3.2	see	Pinus resinosa	52
Scotch Pine	4.4	see	Pinus sylvestris	78
White Pine	6	see	Pinus strobus	27
Black Hills Spruce	3	see	Picea glauca densata	188
Blue Spruce	4	see	Picea pungens glauca	106
Norway Spruce	4.4	see	Picea abies	64
White Spruce	2.5	see	Picea glauca	240
Douglas Fir, Blue	6	see	Pseudotsuga taxifolia glauca	42
Douglas Fir, Gray	6	see	Pseudotsuga taxifolia caesia	42
Hemlock	3	see	Tsuga	187
Larch—European	8	see	Larix—decidua	77
Japanese	4	see	leptolepis	118
Red Cedar	4	see	Juniperus virginiana	43

Figures as given represent average seed counts per pound and approximate amounts in ounces required per 48 square feet of seed bed when broadcast.

PINE LORE

With many growers confused as to what strains of Scotch Pine to plant we feel competent giving the following suggestions:

Practically all strains are, for some condition or other, suitable both for forest planting, i.e., timber production and for use as ornamentals or Christmas trees.

In general two major races of Scotch Pine concern us here:

Strains from Northern Europe growing on the sandy plains which stretch from the coast of Belgium and Holland all the way east to, and around the shores of the Baltic Sea. They are considered good strains for reforestation, grow comparatively fast, but usually have the objectionable feature of foliage discoloration with the approach of cold weather. They all do best on deep, sandy soils. If planted on better soils plants have a tendency to "overeate", grow too fast and are prone to fall prey to disease and insect infestations. As an exception as to winter color the Pine strain of the North German low plain warrants attention.

The Mountain Strains from various origins in Europe usually growing on stony soils are better adapted for all around planting. It is from these strains that best results can be expected for use as Christmas tree. Grown on sandy soils plants from these strains may require feeding to show best foliage color.

SCOTCH PINE—Seed from Highland Forest in Southern France (formerly offered as green strain—Western Europe, elevation 2,700-3,600 feet. Introduced by us some years ago and recommended to the Christmas tree trade, this strain has become the preferred choice of many growers. It

keeps its color well, is short needled, fairly fast growing and of bushy habit, much used for wind-breaks, shelter planting, landscaping: 86,000 seed per pound.** This strain is now offered under several names: Auvergne, French Blue, Haute Loire, Noble Race. New methods of processing at source have recently brought up the actual germinative capacity of this seed to the average standard for Scotch Pine.

SCOTCH PINE—Seed from Spanish mountain sources. Because of good foliage color and excellent seed grade available, Christmas tree growers will want to try for their merits the three strains as offered on page 14.

SCOTCH PINE—Seed from Austrian Forests, two strains are offered, the hill strain from Lower Austria, elevation 1,400 ft. and the Burgenland strain from lower elevations.

SCOTCH PINE—Belgian Campine—We are again offering this lowland strain because of its excellent qualities as a forest tree. It is fast growing with straight stems, attaining largest average height and bole increment in comparison to other strains of Central Europe. While the foliage remains green in winter it is not favorably regarded by Christmas tree growers because of its long needles. Some, however report that it responds well to shearing and like it for that reason. The tree does well on sand.

PINUS MUGO PUMILO — Shrubby Swiss Pine as indicated by its form name Pumilio i.e. Dwarf, is the smallest of the Mountain Pines. Seed, certified as to origin, comes, we are assured, from pure stands at high altitude, 4,300 - 4,800 feet, without presence of trees of the Tree Swiss Pine (rostrata) to influence the dwarf habit by cross-pollination.

PSEUDOTSUGA TAXIFOLIA (douglasi) CAESIA—The Gray Douglas Fir is considered to be a form intermediate between the green Pacific Coast and the blue Rocky Mountain varieties which it surpasses in rate of seasonal increase. As an ornamental it is preferred to the Rocky Mountain type in sections where trees of the latter are affected with premature dying of lower branches. It is much used as a Christmas tree either cut from the wild or nursery grown. Originating in interior sections with drought conditions in summer and severe cold weather in winter it is entirely hardy in the north, reported thriving in cultivation in Finland. We take pride in the fact of having been the first seed-house in the states to list and describe this tree a good many years ago.

**Seed counts as given here are approximate, weather conditions causing variations from year to year.

CULTURAL TOPICS

EMBRYO (Internal) DORMANCY IN SEEDS OF PINE, SPRUCE, OTHER CONIFERS — Failure to germinate promptly certain conifer seeds is often due to the fact that no consideration had been given to dormancy factors. Seeds most usually concerned are: — White Spruce, White Pine, other Pines of the Cembra, Flexilis and Strobis groups.

In Fir (*Abies*), Hemlock (*Tsuga*), Douglas Fir (*Pseudotsuga*), Larch (*Larix*), Sitka Spruce dormancy occurrence is variable with dormancy found in some lots and none in others.

In Blue Spruce (*Picea pungens*) fifty percent of seed are dormant, the other half fast germinating.

Late spring planting of all of the before mentioned is apt to result in total failure or partial germination only. Fall planting of some, early spring planting for others or pre-treatment (stratification) of seed lots will be required for best results. Growers are requested:—

A.. To consult reference books for these problems.

B. For earliest spring planting to prepare their beds in the fall, not to touch bed surface at sowing time but to dress with dry peatmoss, sow and cover with peatmoss and shades. Boarding-in of beds will facilitate this procedure.

DORMANCY DUE TO SEED COATS — Growers not familiar with the handling of slow germinating seeds should realize that fall planting is not always the answer for overcoming dormancy conditions of seeds which have bony, woody or leathery seed coats. While treatment with sulphuric acid is possible and surprisingly effective with some items having impermeable coats, others require coats to be broken down by natural action, induced by bacteria in the soil, over the summer months before, during the subsequent cool weather period, internal dormancy can be overcome by the so-called after-ripening process which takes place at temperatures between 30 and 45 degrees.

Some or all species of the following genera may be concerned: *Acer*, *Arctostaphylos*, *Buxus*, *Carpinus*, *Ceanothus*, *Diospyros*, *Euonymus*, *Gleditsia*, *Gymnocladus*, *Halesia*, *Ilex*, *Juniperus*, *Liriodendron*, *Lonicera*, *Mahonia*, *Mespilus*, *Myrica*, *Pinus* (large seeded species), *Prunus*, *Rhamnus*, *Robinia*, *Rosa*, *Styrax*, *Taxus*, *Tilia*, *Viburnum* and others.

Each species has its own special behavior which may vary according to condition of seed lots, i.e. fresh seed, not dried, versus cured and dried.

Beds of fall planted seed of hard coated items remaining bare thru the first summer should be kept mulched and weeded.

Condition of seed may be checked, from time to time, by cutting tests. By mid-summer coats of many items have softened. Healthy seed kernels, then, will cut cleanly under the knife showing a firm, clear, white structure full of moisture.

RODENT REPELLENT —Seed destruction by foraging rodents and birds may be prevented by dusting seeds with **Redlead powder**. Seeds are being soaked over-night, superficially drained and the Redlead mixed in until all seeds are coated. A little goes a long way. Upon customer's request now available from us at 80 cents per pound.

DAMPING OFF — Soil and seed treatment with commercially available weed-killers and fungicides is recommended. Bed preparation with humus materials and sand to insure a porous, moisture and air retaining surface is essential. Proper covering of seed will help much to alleviate damping-off conditions. It is advisable to cover seeds with a layer of dry soil, (just enough to cover seeds) taken from the walk between beds and applied with a sweeping motion from a, preferably rimless, square shovel. Over this a layer of sand, about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick, is applied. The light colored sand surface will reflect heat rays, act as a mulch and moisture retainer, prevent germination of weed seeds to a great extent.

THE MATTER of SEED TESTING

The necessity of compliance to enacted or proposed legislation in our line requires us to clarify our adjustment to these regulations.

We ask, how is it possible under conditions as we have to meet, to arrange and maintain an up-to-the minute testing program covering each item we list? Such gigantic a task is not within the capacity of a single dealer.

Any neutral investigation of our affairs would come up with the finding that total compliance to what is asked from us is, for the time being, impossible. The only approach possible is to gradually work towards a realistic solution of the problems involved. We have the satisfaction and can prove that an approach to these problems had been made by us some years ago.

Records available from our files relating to seed origins and tests conducted over the years, attest to the major concern which we had on these topics. We can also show a record of voluminous correspondence we have had in this connection with state and government agencies. We also have made, since 1926, hundreds of actual planting tests for seed behavior and quality.

The hard and realistic facts, now, are that there are road blocks in our way over which we have little or no control. They must be cleared before we can promise to our customers an overall testing program and be sincere and unfailing about it. We feel we would gain nothing with rash promises and would surely be found out wanting on expressed good intentions.

New regulations concerning seed tests in our line were formulated on grounds of reason, highly commendable, but theoretic in their conception, not guided by facts of experience relating to problems of supply, processing, storage and delivery in our line. For the time being they make a delicate situation even more so. The physical obstacles for an overall testing program are overwhelming. We have, especially with import shipments, limited or no control over seed arrivals and have to take them as they come and meet delivery requirements at proper planting or processing time as well as we can.

The effect of government quarantine regulations and their implementation both in supply countries and here in the states withhold arrival of import shipments, at our end, for several weeks. Seeds which should arrive in January usually come to hand in March.

We wish to acknowledge the fact that the testing of tree seeds, here in the states, has now become of age mainly thru the efforts of a single technician. Yet, the overall physical apparatus to practically apply the acquired knowledge on nationwide bases is still sadly inadequate.

Testing facilities staffed with competent analysts are few. Those who have been able to assist us with our seed tests are, probably, as much pressed for time as we are ourselves. The main thing is, however, that we have been able to arrange with a well equipped laboratory for tests for quite a number of years without much fanfare. We will continue to do so to the best of our ability on an ever increasing scale.

While wholesale testing, for the time being, for sheer physical reasons alone, is out of the question, we must choose between those items which must be tested in preference to those which easily may be assayed by visual examination.

CONIFER SEEDS—

To avoid misunderstanding we wish to state that the testing of all conifer seed belonging to the Pinaceae family* offer no serious problems. In almost every instance we find it easy to supply seeds of Certified Origins and tested germination.

Until the entire problem can be solved to the satisfaction of all parties concerned we first need their proper understanding. We need the assistance of our state agencies in furthering a program of tree seed testing and the training of competent analysts. We need the assistance of our government to alleviate quarantine requirements to such an extent as to permit critical items to arrive for timely distribution and testing. We need government arrangements on an international scope to work out seed standards for import items and stamp out, once and for all, the dumping of paid, worthless seeds on the American market from abroad. This can hardly be done without arrangements with government agencies of export countries.

Any dealer, for prestige sake alone, would want to send out tested seeds to the greatest possible extent. Considering the vagueness of seed arrivals and the wide range of processing requirements for seeds of woody plants a dealer cannot avoid getting into a tight situation ever so often especially during periods of peak arrivals in mid and late winter. If he delivers seed of quality, but not tested, at customer's prescribed or proper planting time he may violate a law provision. If he strictly adheres to the legal points and waits for test results to materialize he may not be able to meet customer's requirements. What good are seed deliveries past planting or processing time to a customer? The dealer here is confronted with a untenable situation, wrought with pitfalls.

* Firs, Hemlocks, Pines and Spruces.

Let us not forget that professional horticulture still is the field of the able bodied and practical minded, men prone to reject the impractical. We believe that many of our nurserymen customers view this matter the same as we do. After all it should be the nurseryman, himself, to decide whether or not he wants his seed deliveries in time regardless of seed tests or if he prefers to have them tested regardless of time limits.

We, i.e. all parties of concern, so far, have failed to build a solid foundation upon which to rest effectual regulations in our line and having failed to do so find ourselves causing embarrassment to all parties concerned with regulations which cannot be observed to the letter. It is for legal minds, not professionals in our line, to ponder the legal implications of such a situation.

The writer, in 1958, had been asked to attend a conference in Amherst, Massachusetts called for the purpose of clarifying the writing of a set of proposed regulations prior to the passing of a seed law for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. He was to give, and gave, his opinion concerning regulations covering seeds of Woody Plants in a prepared statement along lines as given here.

BOOKS

General information as to how and when to plant, as often requested, cannot be given in letter form.

Purchase of suitable books along these lines, we believe, is the best initial investment a beginner can make toward success in his endeavor.

Books No. 11, 12, 13 and 15 can be especially recommended.

1. **THE AZALEA BOOK** By FREDERIC P. LEE
A complete authoritative handbook of Azalea culture—including tested methods of selection, planting, and cultivation—azalea history—extensive descriptive lists of species and hybrid groups, of both deciduous and evergreens—recommended varieties for gardens. Fully illustrated in color and black and white . . . \$8.95
Books by Alfred C. Hottes—General information, propagation included, about Trees, Shrubs and Perennials.
2. **THE BOOK OF TREES**—448 pages—200 illustrations . . . \$5.00
3. **BOOK OF SHRUBS** — 448 pages—191 illustrations . . . \$5.00
4. **BOOK OF PERENNIALS**—280 pages—103 illustrations . . . \$2.75
5. **CULTIVATED CONIFERS IN NORTH AMERICA**
By DR. L. H. BAILEY
404 pages full page photos, 114 line drawings. Approximately 1,000 conifers (species and varieties together) propagation, care, diseases, protection . . . \$13.50
6. **FLORIST CROP PRODUCTION AND MARKETING**
By KENNETH POST, PhD.
The application of scientific facts to the production and marketing of florist cut-flowers, potted plants and bulbs grown in the greenhouse or in the field. 906 pages, profusely illustrated \$10.00
7. **HANDBOOK OF THE TREES OF THE NORTHERN STATES AND CANADA**
By ROMEYN B. HOUGH
417 pages, 498 photographs showing trunk, leaves, twigs and fruits of each tree . . . \$7.50
8. **HARDY RHODODENDRONS** By FREDERICK STREET
This delightful book written by an English nurseryman along practical lines traces the development of cultural varieties, gives all the information required for their successful culture from planting to propagating . . . \$3.75
9. **HORTUS SECOND** By L. H. and ETHEL ZOE BAILEY
A concise dictionary of Gardening and General Horticulture. Apart from general information invaluable as a plant directory alone . . . \$13.50
10. **MANUAL OF CULTIVATED TREES AND SHRUBS**
By ALFRED REHDER
The best reference book available giving detailed description of every hardy tree and shrub in cultivation. 966 pages . . . \$13.00

BOOKS

11. CHRISTMAS TREES for PLEASURE and PROFIT

By CHAPMAN and WRAY
Starting and maintaining a Christmas tree farm as a hobby or business venture. Suitable land, species to plant, care of stock, laying out plantation, harvesting and marketing. 215 p., illus. **\$3.75**

12. **PLANT PROPAGATION PRACTICES**, by James S. Wells, gives a wealth of information on water, heat, light requirements, shading, methods of handling seeds and cuttings. Directions for grafting, layering and division, control of pests and diseases and preparation of propagated material for field planting. Detailed procedures for a select group of plants. 334 p., illus. (1955) . **\$7.50**

13. **SEEDING AND PLANTING IN THE PRACTICE OF FORESTRY**
By J. W. TOUMEY and C. F. KORSTIAN
A Manual for the guidance of forestry students, foresters, nurserymen, forest owners and farmers. 520 pages, illustrated. The best book on the subject **\$8.00**

14. **STANDARDIZED PLANT NAMES**
New second edition. Reference book to 90,000 Common and Scientific names. **\$10.50**

15. **"WOODY-PLANT SEED MANUAL"** — With many illustrations and tables. The best new publication in a generation for those who are concerned with the intricate subject of knowledge and treatment of seeds of woody plants comes from the U. S. Department of Agriculture.
Prepared by the Forest Service—Miscellaneous Publication No. 654, for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Please do not order from us. Same applies to the following.

16. **PLANTING THE SOUTHERN PINES** By PHILIP C. WAKELEY
Agriculture Monograph No. 18. Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

17. **ENCYCLOPEDIA OF ORGANIC GARDENING**—This book will appeal to the practical gardener. 1490 garden topics are thoroughly covered. For instance: Humus on 10 pages, Insect Control 18 pages, Mulch 7 pages, Pruning 7 pages, Soil 10 pages, Windbreaks 2 pages. Growers of flowers, Transplants, Vegetables, the Fruit grower and nurseryman all come in for their share of attention. An unbelievable wealth of information is compiled on 1145 pages with over 300 illustrations.
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